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President Kim Il Sung Receives Enthusiastic Welcome in China; Bilateral Ties Cemented

On his arrival at the Beijing Station on May 21, President Kim Il Sung was met by Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and other Chinese party and government officials, amid hearty cheers of thousands of Beijing citizens.

President Kim Il Sung's May 21-25 official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China demonstrated traditional friendly relations between Korea and China.

President Kim Il Sung said, "Korea-China friendship sealed with blood has withstood all sorts of trials in history and has become unbreakable thanks to intimate comradeship between the leaders of the two countries and their revolutionary fidelity to each other."

He also said in his speech at a grand banquet given by Acting General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian in honor of the DPRK President on May 21, "China is a solid rear of Korea. Therefore, successful progress in China's socialist modernization is a matter of pleasure and great inspiration to us the Korean people." (See page 2)

President Li Xiannian said in his speech, "China and Korea are close neighbours which are in the lips-and-teeth relations."

"...no force on earth can break this great friendship and solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as it has strong vitality," the Chinese leader stressed. (See page 3)

President Kim Il Sung who arrived in Beijing on May 21 received a warm welcome from Chinese leaders and working people.

A grand welcome function for the President was held at a plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People.

A large crowd of Chinese working people of different circles and school children enthusiastically welcomed the Korean leader who visited China upon the invitation of Acting General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian.

Those who accompanied President Kim Il Sung included:

Mr. Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president;

Mr. Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister; and

Mr. Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

Washington & Seoul Urged to Hold Talks with Pyongyang

In the May 21 banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung charged Washington and Seoul with paying lip service to dialogues and relaxation of tension.

"...in fact they avoid dialogues with us and continue to pursue the policy of confrontation and war," said the President.

He stressed: "Still persisting in its policy of 'two Koreas', the U.S. is trying to finalize the division of our country and keep south Korea ever as its colony and advance nuclear base.

"Following this policy, the south Korean authorities are blocking the road of independence and democracy for south Korean society, students and other people in south Korea against the U.S. and for independence, against fascism and for democracy and national reunification. They are attempting in every possible way to maintain their military fascist ruling system."

He urged the United States and the south Korean authorities to come to a dialogue with the DPRK and take practical steps to ease tension and re-

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DPRK President Receives "Order of Karl Marx"

President Kim Il Sung on May 19 received "Order of Karl Marx" of the German Democratic Republic which the GDR party and state leadership had decided to award to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The order was conveyed to the DPRK President by Harry Tisch, head of the delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, on a visit to the DPRK.

Gorbachev Urges U.S. Nukes Withdrawal from S. Korea, Japan & R.P.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said on May 19 Moscow would agree to remove all its medium-range missiles from Europe and Asia if the United States withdrew its nuclear weapons from Japan, south Korea and the Philippines.

Speaking at a dinner for Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh, Mr. Gorbachev called for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Asia and Pacific area.

"...we have more than once declared our preparedness to resolve the problem of medium-range missiles on a global basis. There would be no obstacles to such a settlement, if the USA agreed to eliminate its nuclear weapons in Japan, south Korea and the Philippines, and also to withdraw its aircraft carrier flotilla beyond agreed lines. And in so doing, of course, the USA would not have medium-range missiles on its territory," he stated.

He was responding to a demand from NATO defense ministers that the Soviet Union remove all its SS-20 missiles from Europe and Asia as part of a superpower deal on medium-range missiles.

This is the first time that the Soviet leader mentioned the existence of nuclear arms in Japan.

It has been widely believed that the United States stores as many as 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea. But, Japan has denied the existence of U.S. nuclear weapons in its territory.

In the May 19 speech, the Soviet leader also stated, "We proposed that advance be started already now on the routes leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia. An important step in that direction would be, for example, the creation of nuclear-free zones."

"We support the proposals of other countries on the creation of zones free from nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia and the Korean Peninsula," he said.

Washington-Seoul Mil. Confabs Hit

"The military confabs held recently in Washington clearly prove that the south Korean rulers' opposition to our proposal for political and military talks was in fact a premeditated and deliberate act perpetrated under the manipulation of the United States," said delegations of the north side to north-south talks in a statement issued on May 15.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the delegation of the north side to the preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks, in their joint statement, condemned the military confabs held by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, "considering them to be wreckage of dialogues, frontally negating the north-south dialogue and a criminal one aggravating the confrontation and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula."

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Korean-Sino Friendship Sealed with Blood Unbreakable

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung on May 21 made a speech at the banquet arranged in his honour by Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China.

Here are excerpts from his banquet speech:

President Kim Il Sung on May 22 had a friendly talk with Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and genuine class brothers and trustworthy allies. They have linked their destiny together, and shared life and death, weal and woe, on the path of arduous struggle during a long historical period under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Korea-China friendship sealed with blood has withstood all sorts of trials in history and has become unbreakable thanks to intimate comradeship between the leaders of the two countries and their revolutionary fidelity to each other.

The peoples of our two countries have a common duty to fight in close cooperation in order to accelerate the victory of the cause of socialism and communism by defending the precious revolutionary achievements, the result of their hard-fought battles, and giving full scope to the advantages and vitality of socialism, and to prevent war, and preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The fraternal Chinese people won the people's revolution through their long-drawn-out, arduous yet glorious struggle, and then built a socialist new China on the vast Chinese continent. Particularly since the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, they have achieved a great success in stabilizing and uniting the whole country and in building socialism which is characteristic of China.

In China the political aspect of stability and unity is now being consolidated, the seventh Five-Year Plan is being successfully carried out, and the people's standards of living are improving in step with economic development. This shows that the line and policy of the Chinese Communist Party on maintaining the four cardinal principles and on carrying out the four-point modernization programme are correct in that they proceed from the specific situation in China.

We are convinced that under the seasoned guidance of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party the Chinese people will creditably implement the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and greet the forthcoming 13th Party Congress with great political enthusiasm and work results, and will turn their country into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power by pressing ahead with both socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization.

China is a solid rear of Korea. Therefore, successful progress in China's socialist modernization is a matter of pleasure and great inspiration to us the Korean people.

Under the leadership of our party and under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – the Korean people are now working hard to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic. This year our people have set about the third Seven-Year Plan, a new magnificent goal of building socialism. When this plan is carried out, a decisive advance will be made in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism.

The successes made by the two peoples of Korea and China in socialist construction are a contribution to the common cause of the progressive people in Asia and other parts of the world for peace and socialism.

Both the Korean and the Chinese people are fighting to reunify their countries.

In recent years the Chinese party and government have been achieving good results in their efforts to deal reasonably with the problem of restoring the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao and reunify the country in a peaceful way. We fully support the just struggle of the Chinese people to achieve the complete reunification of the whole of China by recovering Taiwan, without tolerating any scheme of creating "two Chinas".

Ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying Korea independently and peacefully are the vital demand of our nation. These are also an important question which is directly connected with the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the world.

With a view to easing tension in Korea and solving the question of national reunification in a peaceful way, we have already made the proposal for tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea and a number of reasonable proposals for a wide-range of dialogues between the north and the south. And recently we have advanced a new proposal for high-level political and military talks between the north and the south. Furthermore, we maintain that the Korean Peninsula must be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities have not made a positive response to our peace-loving proposals and initiatives. They only pay lip service to dialogues and relaxation of tension, but in fact they avoid dialogues with us and continue to pursue the policy of confrontation and war.

Still persisting in its policy of "two Koreas", the U.S. is trying to finalize the division of our country and keep south Korea for ever as its colony and advance nuclear base.

Following this policy, the south Korean authorities are blocking the road of independence and democracy for south Korean society, cruelly putting down the just patriotic struggle of the youths, students and other people in south Korea against the U.S. and for independence, against fascism and for democracy and national reunification. They are attempting in every possible way to maintain their military fascist ruling system.

If the U.S. and the south Korean authorities really want to ensure durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and settle the Korean question fairly, they must come to a dialogue with us and take practical steps to ease tension and remove the source of a nuclear war.

Although there are still great obstacles to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, we are sure to achieve the historic cause of national reunification by cementing the national unity of the people in north and south of Korea and fighting with the united efforts of the whole nation, under the support and encouragement of our international friends.

In the past when we were undergoing stern trials, the fraternal Chinese people rendered valuable internationalist support to our people. Still now they are giving active support to our just cause for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people remember this and are always grateful for this.

Preventing war and defending peace is a serious problem now facing mankind.

In order to remove the danger of war and safeguard peace, the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the other peace forces of the world must unite closely and develop a strong anti-war peace movement. If they strengthen their joint action under the banner of solidarity, they will be able to remove the danger of a new world war and preserve and consolidate peace.

Consistently adhering to their foreign policy based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace and firmly uniting with the peace-loving people all over the world, our party and the government of our Republic will continue to fight resolutely to halt and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Chinese party and government are contributing to the cause of universal peace by implementing their foreign policy of independence, sovereignty and peace.

We are glad that our two parties, two countries and two peoples always support and closely cooperate with each other in their struggle to preserve peace, and improve the complex present international relations.

The Korean people will, in the future too, advance shoulder to shoulder for ever with the Chinese people in their sacred cause of preserving world peace and security and of accelerating the shaping of a brilliant socialist and communist future just as they and the fraternal Chinese people fought in cooperation with each other and triumphed together in the past.

Our present visit to China will serve as an important occasion to strengthen and develop further the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China in keeping with the present developments.

U.S. & S. Korea Should Sincerely Approach DPRK's Proposal

Speech of President Li Xiannian

Here are excerpts from the speech made by President Li Xiannian at the May 21 banquet given in honor of President Kim Il Sung:

DPRK President Kim Il Sung met with Chinese President Li Xiannian at the Great Hall of the People on May 21.

We are very glad that Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, took the trouble of paying an official goodwill visit to our country. I visited Korea in autumn last year and was accorded a very cordial and kind hospitality by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean party, government and people. We are meeting again in Beijing half a year after that. Such mutual visits between the leaders of the two countries vividly show how deep the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea is and how close their relations are.

At this banquet overflowing with fraternal friendship, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government and people, and in the name of our Acting General Secretary Comrade Zhao Ziyang and myself, most fervently and warmly welcome respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung on visit to our country.

China and Korea are close neighbours which are in the lips-and-teeth relations. The two parties and two peoples of China and Korea have struck up deep and strong revolutionary friendship, always caring for each other and supporting and assisting each other in the past struggle to defend the national independence against imperialist aggression and in the present cause of building socialism and peacefully reunifying the countries. As practice shows, no force on the earth can break this great friendship and solidarity base on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as it has strong vitality.

The fraternal Korean people over a long period have recorded shining exploits in their revolutionary struggle and peaceful construction by their iron will and hard work under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Great changes have taken place in Korea which had been poor and backward in the past and a new socialist Korea with a modernized industry and developed agriculture is imposingly standing in the east of the world.

Today the Korean people, wholeheartedly responding to the call of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, are vigorously striving with a high degree of revolutionary zeal to attain the vast targets of the third Seven-Year Plan and accelerate socialist construction.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new and more shining success in various fields.

The Workers' Party and government of Korea have made sustained efforts to achieve the relaxation and stability of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and advanced many important propositions and proposals.

In particular, the proposal advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung to achieve the peaceful reunification of the north and the south of Korea in the form of confederation is very proper and reasonable and indicated a correct direction and realistic way to settle the Korean question. At the end of December last year Comrade President Kim Il Sung advanced a new proposal on holding north-south high-level political and military talks and thereby once again showed the sincere desire of the party and government of Korea to ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. We resolutely support these reasonable proposals put forward by Korean comrades. If the U.S. side and the south Korean authorities truly desire the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, they should sincerely approach the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take practical steps to remove the artificial obstacles so that the north-south dialogue may be resumed at an early date and tripartite talks be realised as soon as possible. We firmly believe that through the indomitable struggle of the entire Korean people an end will be put to the history of the division of the beautiful 3,000-*ri* land, the country be reunified and the desire of the 60 million people of the Korean Peninsula to live together be certainly realised.

The Chinese people in one mind and one will are vigorously endeavouring to build socialism with Chinese peculiarities.

As shown by practice following the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, it conforms with the specific conditions of China and enjoys broad support from the people that we hold fast to the four cardinal principles and pursue the policy of carrying out reform, opening the country and activating economy. We have already made an important stride forward on the road of building a highly democratic, highly civilized and modernized socialist country. The whole country is stabilized and united, economy is making a sustained and stable development and people's living has improved noticeably.

At the end of last year and at the beginning of this year our party central committee waged a resolute struggle against the trend of opposing the four cardinal principles and inciting bourgeois liberalization.

Because, without this struggle, more people might go astray, the hard-won phase of stability and unity be destroyed and our normal construction for reform and modernization be hampered. This struggle is a protracted one and will be carried through the whole course of reform and opening the country.

We are convinced that under the leadership of our party central committee we will continue to implement and execute the line, programme and policy of the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party and constantly study new circumstances and solve new problems by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and thereby overcome all hardships and certainly attain the grand goal of developing China.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, you and the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea have rendered precious support and assistance in the past period to the cause of socialist revolution and construction in our country.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to express sincere thanks.

The current important visit of Comrade President Kim Il Sung to our country has again brought the deep and strong sentiments of friendship of the Korean people to our people and will greatly contribute to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We will make joint efforts to develop the great Sino-Korean friendship to a new higher stage.

We wish that the visit of Comrade President Kim Il Sung will be satisfactory and the distinguished Korean guests enjoy pleasant days during their stay in China.

Shultz's Comment Refuted

U.S. State Secretary Shultz dared to dig into the past history of Korea and contended that the Korean Peninsula was in a very dangerous situation when viewed from someone's act. This comes under fire in a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun dated May 19.

The paper summarily said:

Shultz's was a very shameless protestation to justify and legalize the aggressive crimes of the U.S. against Korea and their new war provocation moves and shift on to us their responsibility for the growing tensions in Korea.

He accused others of past doings, turning things upside down. This is a robber-like act reminding us of a thief crying "Stop thief! "

He can never upset a hard fact, however deft he may be in reversing black and white.

Shultz said he supported south Korean "efforts for dialogue." This is the height of sarcasm and a crude mockery of public opinion. This indicates how recklessly the U.S. ruling circles are trying to defend treacheries of the south Korean authorities in evading north-south dialogue and goad the puppets more zealously to division and confrontation.

As again made clear by Shultz's remarks, the U.S., in actuality, instigating the Chun junta, is still seeking to block north-south dialogue at whatever cost, lead the confrontation and tensions in Korea to more acute dimensions and start a new war, though they say they hope for the relaxation of tensions in Korea and north-south dialogue.

They are trying to shift the responsibility for the increasing tensions in Korea on to us and invent a pretext to light the fuse of war, come what may.

KCNA Raps Pendley

Here is a summary of a KCNA news analysis entitled "Open Challenge Reversing White and Black":

Pendley, U.S. navy commander in south Korea, addressing a group of U.S. navymen on the reserve list in Tokyo recently, broke out in provocative invectives, alleging that "there is no change in the north's wild design to communize the south," "the north's aggressive threat to Seoul is real," and the like, according to a report.

He made no bones of ridiculously overstating our military force utterly in disregard of facts, crying that the north actually "possesses sufficient military capability" to do so.

This is another nonsense vilifying us and an open challenge to us.

Truth can never be concealed with a lie.

Not only once have we stated that we have no intention to invade the south, as everyone knows.

We have already shown this peaceful stand by deeds. We have made every possible effort to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

It is none other than the U.S. entrenched in south Korea who are actually bringing the dark clouds of war on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. is occupying other country across an ocean and committing acts of aggression with it as the bridgehead. To attain their aggressive objective, they are massively building up aggression forces involving nuclear weapons in south Korea and running about like a headless chicken in their bid to start another war against us.

Accordingly, there is a threat from the south, not "threat from the north," on the Korean Peninsula today.

Facts are clear enough. But the U.S. bellicose elements are still lifting shrill cries over "threat from the north." This is a crafty ruse to ship more aggression forces into south Korea under this pretext and threaten the south Korean people and bridge over the crisis of the bankrupt colonial rule while stepping up war preparations against our people and, furthermore, realizing their aggressive Asian strategy. (May 16)

"Cross Recognition", Tool of Division and War Policy: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried on May 19 a signed article to charge the persistent move of splittists at home and abroad aimed at bringing about "cross contact" and "cross interchange".

Follows a summary of the article entitled "Doctrine of Cross Recognition, Tool of Division and War Policy":

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The very opposite is the case with the U.S. imperialists and south Korean reactionaries. They are against reunification and seek the permanent division of Korea. They intend by all means to create 'two Koreas' so as to keep our country divided permanently".

The "two Koreas" policy is a heinous scheme of the U.S. to perpetuate the division of Korea and the "cross recognition" doctrine is a main expression of this policy.

Early in the 1970s the United States based its Korean policy on the creation of "two Koreas" and came out with the doctrine of "cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea as a means of its execution.

The "cross recognition" doctrine noisily advertised by the splittists including the United States means that the "Eastern and Western countries" shall recognize the north and south of Korea alternately and its essential nature is to legalize the illegal marionette "regime" of south, a faithful servant to the U.S. and a traitor group which can represent none of the Korean people, and put it up as an independent state. By so doing, the United States intends to make the existence of "two states" on the Korean Peninsula a fait accompli in the international arena and indefinitely dominate south Korea by permanently dividing Korea.

The aim sought in the "cross recognition" doctrine is not confined to the permanent division of Korea. It is glued to Washington's line of war, their aggressive military strategy towards Korea and reactionary world stratgey. And it serves as a tool of their realization.

The United States makes it its strategic demand to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a military expedient of its anti-socialist strategy and it uses the "cross recognition" doctrine, a crafty variant of the "two Koreas" plot, to this end.

Through the "cross recognition" doctrine, the U.S. seeks to legalize the Seoul regime and maintain it and thus keep south Korea under their military occupation and, by this military lever, step up the policy of converting south Korea into a nuclear base and intensify their new war preparations.

The U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities are going to utilize the 1988 Olympic Games as the "best chance" in creating conditions for "cross recognition". Here lurks their sinister scheme to make intensive "contact" and "exchange" with progressive countries with Olympics as an occasion so as to gain international recognition for the puppet government, ensure "security of power", lay the foundation for "cross recognition", freeze the division of the country and hasten war preparations.

It is the aggressive design of the U.S. to create "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" and thus keep hold on south Korea and convert it into a nuclear attack base, a hotbed of nuclear war against the DPRK and other socialist countries. Herein lies the great danger of "cross recognition".

If the United States truly want detente on the Korean Peninsula, it must give up the "two Koreas" plot such as "cross recognition" and take practical measures for the fundamental solution of the Korean question at the earliest possible date.

Pyongyang Charges Seoul's Stance on Reunification

PYONGYANG May 21 (KCNA) – An extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was held on May 20 at the People's Palace of Culture.

The meeting discussed measures to cope with the south Korean authorities' extremely grave stand negating dialogue and reunification.

A report was made at the meeting by Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and vice chairman of the CPRF.

"I would like to bring before the meeting the unjust and anti-national nature of the speech of the south Korean puppet unification minister at a press conference on May 15 clarifying the 'government's official view' on the program policy of the newly formed Reunification Democratic Party on the matter of reunification," the reporter said, and continued:

Firstly, the unification minister denied the fact that the reunification of the nation is the supreme task of the nation transcending the political ideology and system and placed ideology and system above the reunification of the nation.

This time the south Korean rulers regarded the reunification of the country as a secondary matter and, absolutizing ideology and system, expressed the anti-national stand that system is more important than reunification and, therefore, system should be placed above reunification. This is an anti-national act trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation for reunification.

To reunify the country is today the supreme task of our nation which brooks not a moment's delay.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To reunify the divided country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the most pressing task facing our people today."

From the first days of the division of the country the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic have put up the reunification of the country as the greatest task of the nation and made all possible efforts to achieve it.

Secondly, the unification minister laid stress on "unification under the system of liberal democracy".

This, in essence, is "unification by prevailing over communism" and means extending the colonial military fascist system in south Korea up to the northern half. This is, indeed, a very dangerous jargon.

The remarks of the unification minister who called for "unification under the system of liberal democracy" are an open declaration of war.

At the same time, they are a declaration totally negating north-south dialogue.

Thirdly, the unification minister said that the July 4 joint statement is not "a logic of unification" but "a logic of dialogue and co-existence".

If this is not an ignorant utterance of an ignoramus, it is a perfidious act completely reversing the basic spirit of the July 4 joint statement.

The assertion of the south Korean unification minister that the July 4 joint statement is not "a logic of unification" but "a mere logic of dialogue and co-existence" is a deliberate trick to nullify the nation's joint declaration of reunification which is recorded in the hearts of the entire people at home and abroad and which is publicly recognized by the world and make our nation a lifeless existence not having even a declaration of reunification. This indicates that the present rulers of south Korea are openly committing a perfidious act to which their predecessors could not dare to commit.

Fourthly, the unification minister denied freedom of nationwide discourse on reunification.

The south Korean rulers claim that a discourse on unification can be made only by themselves and regard it as a crime for other political parties and politicians to speak about the reunification question and attack them. This is an act unhesitatingly gainsaying what they have already said. This cannot but be a self-righteous assertion and a fascist way of thinking which can be practised only by shameless dictators.

Fifthly, the unification minister denied the danger of nuclear war created on the Korean Peninsula.

He denied the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and vindicated the U.S. scheme to convert it into a nuclear base. This fact alone is enough to clearly reveal once again the fact that the present rulers of south Korea are a group of traitors without an equal in the world who are uttterly indifferent to the devastation of the territory and the nuclear holocaust of the nation.

The reporter said that the anti-national stand of the Chun junta was entirely manipulated behind the scene by the United States.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

It adopted a statement of the CPRF and an open questionnaire to the south Korean authorities.

The questionnaire urged the south Korean authorities to clarify their stand on the "priority to system" over reunification, "unification under the system of liberal democracy" and "a logic of co-existence" cried about by the unification minister.

It also urged them to clearly explain once again their so-called "proposal for national concord and democratic unification", their basic stand on dialogue, the reason why they opposed freedom of a nationwide discourse on reunification and their stand on nuclear war.

Kwangju Uprising Anniv.: Effigies of Chun, U.S. Burnt; Man Sets Self Afire

—"Shed More Blood Than They Did in Kwangju," Student Leader Exhorts—

South Koreans knew what would take place in their land last week, and it was the easiest work for Korea watchers to make the same forecast—nationwide tumult.

The immediate cause was the seventh anniversary (May 18) of what has come to be known as the Kwangju Uprising of 1980, in which soldiers mercilessly slaughtered over 2,000 democracy-demanding citizens and wounded more than 10,000 in Kwangju, about 320 kilometers south of Seoul, by order of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan to ensure his dictatorial rule.

To charge the culprit of the tragic bloodbath, dissidents rocked the southern sector of Korea with a wave of fierce demonstrations, memorial services, sit-in protests, hunger strikes and critical statements, and burnt effigies of Chun and the United States, which, they say, helped him rise to power seven years ago by acquiescing in the deployment of brutal 40,000-odd forces into the fifth-largest city to butcher its innocent citizens.

Chun's Apr. 13. announced suspension of debate on a constitutional revision also brought more people to the forefront of anti-government actions.

Daily protests, which were started by students, politicians and intellectual circles, including professors, clergymen, writers and artists weeks ago across south Korea, developed to the point where Mr. Hwangbo Yong Guk, 26, unemployed, on May 17 set himself on fire in Pusan after sprinkling gasoline over his body.

He, who ran about 100 meters untill he fell to the ground, yelling, "Down with the dictatorship" and "Realize a democratic constitution," is reportedly in critical condition.

For students' part, Seoul's state-run Yonhap News Agency estimated the participants in on-and-off campus demonstrations on May 18 at 22,000 at 62 universities and colleges. The Associated Press said, however, "The figure appeared too low since some 10,000 students demonstrated at eight Seoul schools alone."

The authorities' suppressive measures, among them maximum alert for which 120,000 police were placed so as to calm down people's outcry, seems to have failed, and possibly touched off more active struggles.

Angry Families

In Kwangju where more than 4,500 riot police and hundreds of plainclothesmen used tear gas to break up groups of protesters and even bystanders, a cemetery memorial rite was permitted, attended by about 700 people, who comprised opposition party members and families and relatives of the victims of the nine-day-long civil uprising. They cried and prayed, while others vowed to fight against the Chun regime.

Before the memorial ceremony started, about a dozen women in white mourning dresses set ablaze an official car, shouting "Bring back our sons," because they were angry at the plainclothesmen, who infiltrated into the crowd of mourners, to seize several effigies of Gen. Chun.

The group later made another effigy of the dictator and five of the women there beat it with bamboo sticks, stabbed it repeatedly with kitchen knives and set it afire.

Prominent opposition figures Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung sent messages and wreaths there from Seoul.

In another obstructive move on police's part, a bus carrying elderly women and some of those injured in 1980 was hit with tear gas grenades while travelling back from the cemetery where there were many anti-government placards, including one which read, "We demand a full account of the massacre." The windows were smashed and five persons were hurt by glass splinters.

At churches in the city memorial masses were held, and some 3,000 people gathered at the Catholic Namdong Cathedral. After the service, the two-thirds of them sat in the street, singing protest songs. They were joined by several thousand others.

But they were forced to be dispersed by tear gas-firing riot police.

At Chonnam University, where the 1980 upheaval began, thousands of students lobbed rocks at a massive force of riot police who retaliated with a volley of tear gas.

In a silent protest, South Korea's National Council of Churches sponsored a photo exhibit showing gruesome photographs of the carnage during the bloody crackdown. It drew long queues of people every day from May 17, when it opened but police launched tear gas even at them.

The number of those arrested on May 18 in Kwangju alone amounted to 382.

"More Blood"

In Seoul, students at rallies burned effigies symbolizing Chun and the United States and yelled a vast array of slogans with anti-American overtone, "Drive out Yankee imperialism."

Student leaders exhorted others to emulate the students killed in the Kwangju incident. "Join the struggle and shed more blood than they did in Kwangju," said a leader at Yonsei University as some 2,000 students cheered and waved banners and flags.

At Sung Kyun Kwan University, a student cut his finger with a razor and wrote "Down with fascism" and "People's republic" amid cheers.

Each time they tried to march off the campuses after the rallies, waiting riot police backed by armored cars, bombarded the demonstrators with multiple tear gas launchers.

In response, students hurled stones and Molotov cocktails, and some police were in flames, but the fires were quickly extinguished.

Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan, in a special Mass at the Myongdong Cathedral, warned "Hatred is deepening, creating a similar situation in which another Kwangju incident could break out." Sharp clashes erupted also in front of the cathedral.

Meanwhile, the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung held a joint memorial meeting with the militant dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy, which is co-chaired by the two Kims.

An RDP statement said, "The present regime should carry out a constitutional amendment for democratization by lifting the Apr. 13 step, which has generated 'explosive factors' stronger than those for the Kwangju incident."

In Kwangju, mothers of students killed when south Korean troops crushed civilian uprising there seven years ago beat an effigy of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan with rods while a mother (left) prepares to stab it with a kitchen knife on May 18. (Reuter)

Thousands of Christian youth activists on May 18 stage a night protest outside the Catholic Namdong Cathedral to mark the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju uprising in 1980 in this city. (Reuter)

Chun Attempting to Dissolve RDP

"They (the ruling camp) are labelling us as pro-communists and making extreme accusations against our platform and my inaugural address... It is ridiculous and not worthy of consideration," Kim Young Sam said on May 18.

Kim, president of the newly-founded No. 1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party with 67 parliament seats said it in his speech delivered at a ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the May 18, 1980 Kwangju Popular Uprising and the third anniversary of the foundation of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy held in downtown Seoul.

"It is aimed at stifling the people's objection to and anger with the April 13 step and is a political ploy to oppress the opposition party," Kim added.

Kim's remarks came as refutation of national unification minister Ho Mun Do's accusation of the RDP platform which calls for: 1) the national reunification transcending political ideologies and systems; 2) active efforts to prevent war in recognition of the horrible destructive power of nuclear weapons; and 3) promotion of reunification debate throughout south Korean society by forging a national consensus on the reunification issue.

Ho in his declaration of the government position claimed that the RDP's planks would "paralyze anti-communist ideology", the foremost national goal of south Korea and "invite foolhardy reunification debate in which reunification under free society will be complicated or equated with that under communist one," and went on to say that the No. 1 opposition party's "emphasis on nuclear war in Korea itself is similar to an idea of north Korea."

In this context, he defined that such a move resulted from the penetration of "leftist opposition organizations into the Reunification Democratic Party."

Meanwhile, the justice ministry is reportedly considering to indict the strong opposition RDP for its platform items on the reunification issue on charges of violating the tough National Security Law, Item 1, Charter 7, which bans "sympathy with an anti-national organization or state" which means north Korea.

However, the very item which the Chun junta has raised as violating the "anti-communist law", which later renamed NSL, is somewhat ironical in light of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, in which the south Korean authorities themselves agreed to realize national reunification independently, peacefully with great national unity, "transcending political ideologies and social systems".

If the RDP violated the NSL for insisting on reunification by transcending ideology, the south Korean authorities themselves would have to be punished with the same reason – sympathy with north Korea's advocation – in view of the fact that Chun junta has never abolished the July 4 statement jointly issued 15 years ago.

Successive anti-communist regimes in south Korea have given top priority to the anti-communist ideal as their foremost national goal, and suffocated the democratic movement with various punitive measures including death penalty, regarding those who advocate reunification as "profiting the enemy."

With an overt attempt to dissolve the opposition party with a clear-cut anti-Chun platform, Chun Doo Hwan might repeat the same vicious cycle of violence and oppression as his predecessors did.

Friendship Exchange Meet Held at Choson Univ.

—In Celebration of 32nd Birthday of Chongryun—

Chairman Han Duk Su making a speech at a reception in honor of foreign guests on May 16 at Choson Univ.

In celebration of the 32nd anniversary of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), a friendship exchange meeting was held on May 16 at Choson University in a suburb of Tokyo. The meeting was cosponsored by Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and Choson University.

It was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun, who is concurrently the honorary president of the university, together with some 120 foreign missions and their families from 25 countries in Japan. Chongryun officials, staff members of Choson University and students were also there.

Among the foreign guests were H.E. Mr. Nikolai Nikolaevich Soloviev, the Soviet Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Faulty, the Cuban Ambassador, and ministers of Chinese and Yugoslavian embassies.

The meeting was aimed at developing friendly ties between Chongryun and staff members of foreign embassies in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech at a reception in honor of the foreign guests.

Recalling the formation of Chongryun, Chairman Han emphasized that the major tasks of Chongryun are to safeguard the DPRK, the homeland of resident Koreans; to defend their democratic national rights; to promote the independent peaceful reunification of Korea; and engage in work for international friendship and solidarity.

He referred to the 32-year-long history of the organization and acclaimed its achievements which were gained despite a difficult and complex environment.

He mentioned the foundation of Choson University, which underwent many hardships due to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese government but eventually was established by the united efforts of Chongryun and the Korean community here.

Since its foundation, Chairman Han said, Choson University has educated a large number of Korean students and has enabled them to engage in various fields of Chongryun organizations, and some of them have returned to the DPRK to contribute to its development.

He concluded his speech, expressing that Chongryun will work to strengthen international solidarity with peace-loving people of the world for the sake of peace on the Korean Peninsula and its territorial reintegration.

Prior to the reception, foreign guests looked around the Korean History Museum and the Natural Museum in the university compound.

* * * * *

Chongryun, formed and developed under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, celebrated its 32nd annivesary on May 25.

The founding of Chongryun was a historic event which brought about a fundamental change in the lives and work of Korean citizens living in Japan.

With the establishment of Chongryun, the work of resident Koreans was formed into a patriotic national movement contributing to the reunification of the homeland on the basis of the Juche idea formulated by the DPRK President.

Since its founding Chongryun and Korean citizens in Japan have achieved great successes overcoming various kinds of schemes by reactionaries in Japan and abroad.

The precious success attained by Chongryun is that it has strengthened its organizations from Hokkaido to Okinawa.

Today, Chongryun is an internationally well-known overseas Korean citizens' organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It comprises a central headquarters, 48 local headquarters, more than 300 chapters, some 1,800 branches, and 18 member organizations of various strata and runs 20 companies and 152 regular schools from primary to university.

Chongryun and its member organizations are affiliated with 11 international bodies as full members including the World Peace Council and the World Federation of Teachers Unions (WFTU).

Chongryun has loved and safeguarded the socialist homeland by firmly defending the DPRK citizenship of Koreans in Japan, rejecting the persistent schemes of reactionaries to force "ROK" nationality.

Chongryun has ensured the trading and manufacturing activities of Korean businessmen in Japan and has actively mitigated their troubles. It has brodened the road of travel to and from the homeland and other foreign countries, and has firmly guaranteed the sea route of repatriation, and has made strenuous efforts to develop a democratic, national education for Korean children in Japan.

Particularly, Chongryun and Korean citizens in Japan have actively conducted a mass campaign for materializing the DPRK government's proposals for U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea and the country's reunification, including three-way talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul and north-south high-level political and military talks.

They have also vigorously supported the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

Chongryun has also made energetic efforts to strengthen friendship and goodwill with peoples who have been conducting a movement for creating a non-nuclear peaceful world.

Indeed, the founding of Chongryun was a brilliant fruition of the Juche-oriented idea of the overseas Koreans' movement propounded by the DPRK leader.

On 7th Anniv. of Kwangju Uprising:

Koreans Here Support S. Koreans' Campaign for Democracy

Chanting demonstrators at the mass rally held on May 19 at the Hibiya Open-air Amphitheatre in Tokyo. Banners read "Let's Support South Korean People's Anti-U.S. Struggle for Democracy and Constitutional Reform!" and "Stop Crackdown on South Korean Youth, Students and People!".

Over 10,000 Koreans assembled at the Hibiya Open-air Amphitheatre in Tokyo, Japan on May 19 for a central mass rally to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Kwangiu uprising in south Korea in 1980.

Attending the mass rally were a great number of Korean residents and workers of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), which is the umbrella body of a Japan-wide network of Korean organizations, including the youth league, the women's union and business enterprises.

They included Li Jin Gyu, the first vice chairman and Pak Chae Ro, vice chairman of Chongryun CSC.

At the mass rally, Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro made a speech, in which he noted that the Kwangju uprising was a significant struggle showing patriotism and heroism of the people of Kwangju.

He pointed out that there still remained military confrontation between north and south Korea owing to the military maneuvers by the Chun junta and the U.S.

Condemning Chun's "Apr. 13 special speech" in which Chun declared to shelve constitutional reform in defiance of public opinion, he urged all the attendants to give full support to the south Korean people's struggle for constitutional reform.

Following his address, speeches were delivered by some Japanese guests, Shimazaki Yuzuru, secretary general of the Special Committee for Counter-measure on the Korean Issue of the Japan Socialist Party; Mishima Shizuo, Lower House member and director of Education and Culture Bureau of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), Wakabayashi Hiroshi, secretary general of the Japan Committee for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

After the mass rally all the attendants marched through the streets with banners and placards, demonstrating against the Chun junta and its crackdown on the south Korean people.

The central headquarters of Chongryun which was newly built last year prior to the 14th Congress of Chongryun.

— Female Students in DPRK —

Kim Sam Yong, a photographer for The People's Korea visited the DPRK for a month from early April to May. He snapped children and women, while strolling in downtown Pyongyang. Children look bright, showing part of people's life there.

In the DPRK children are regarded as "kings of the country" and various state benefits are provided to them. Under a universal 11-year compulsory education system children and students study free of charge. The students of colleges and higher education institutes receive scholarships from the state. Pre-school children are cared for at nurseries and kindergartens equipped with fine facilities by the state.

Follows the first installment of photos taken by Kim Sam Yong....Ed.

Presidential China Visit

(From Page 1)

move the source of a nuclear war.

While expressing active support for the one country, two systems reunification proposal and for a series of peace proposals made by the DPRK in recent years, the Chinese President called on the United States and south Korea to accept these proposals.

"If the U.S. side and the south Korean authorities truly desire the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, they should sincerely approach the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take practical steps to remove the artificial obstacles so that the north-south dialogue may be resumed at an early date and tripartite talks be realised as soon as possible," he said.

Complete Unanimity of Views Reached

During his 5-day stay in China, President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with Chinese leaders, including Acting General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian and Chairman Deng Yingehao.

At the May 23 talks between the President and the Chinese Premier, views were exchanged on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries. A series of matters of common concern was also discussed at the talks.

The official KCNA said that "a complete unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed."

It also added that the talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the Korean side were: Vice President Li Jong Ok, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Secretary Ho Dam and Mr. Sin In Ha, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the Chinese side were: Vice Premier Yao Yiling (member of the Political Bureau); Mr. Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Mr. Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department and Mr. Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs.

On May 24, the Korean leader arrived in Tianjin on a local tour of China where tens of thousands of Tianjin citizens warmly welcomed him.

During his stay in Tianjin, the President went round the Chungsanhuan Overpass newly built in the Chung Ring Road and the old streets of culture which show the long-standing culture and customs of the Chinese people.

He also visited the Tianjin New Port on the morning of May 25.

Meanwhile, suite members of the President inspected the Tianjin Watch Factory.

Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a farewell luncheon in Tianjin on May 25 for the President, concluding a visit by him marked by warm Chinese hospitality.

Mr. Zhao was quoted by the official Xinhua news agency as saying President Kim Il Sung's visit had made an "important contribution to the further development of the deep-rooted friendship" between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Xinhua said Mr. Zhao traveled to the coastal city to accompany the DPRK President on his tour there.

An AP report from Beijing said that Mr. Zhao's trip to Tianjin, about 120 km southeast of Beijing, was another gesture by the Chinese to show the special relationship between the two Asian countries.

President Kim Il Sung left Tianjin on the afternoon of May 25, successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to China.

Acting General Secretary Zhao accompanied him from the guest house to the railway station to see him off.

Hundreds of thousands of working people of Tianjin saw off with warm feelings the Korean leader.

EDITORIAL

Korean Solution Depends on Washington's Attitude

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry on May 13 published a statement saying that Pyongyang is ready to solve the Korean problem in good faith with Washington, responding to the remarks made by the U.S. president.

President Reagan on Apr. 27 said in an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, "The United States is committed to the reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula. We hope that we will begin a process of reciprocal steps that will ultimately lead to a reduction of those tensions."

Prior to this remark the U.S. government in March eased restrictions on contact between the DPRK and the U.S. diplomats, and hinted at its readiness to take steps to improve Pyongyang-Washington relationships including the lifting of an embargo on the DPRK.

The DPRK government on Mar. 19 welcomed this U.S. policy shift, saying the DPRK is ready to respond to it with sincerity. And on Apr. 13, it urged the U.S. to take practical steps for detente on the Korean Peninsula if the U.S. really wants the relaxation of tension.

Today, however, we are very much apprehensive about what is going on around the Korean Peninsula.

On May 6 and 7, a security consultative meeting was held in Washington between the military authorities of the U.S. and south Korea. They decided at the meeting to further strengthen deployment and reinforcement of the U.S. weapons in south Korea, on the pretext of "possible southward invasion from north" before the '88 Olympic Games. They also decided on swift mobilization of U.S. troops in case of war.

Besides, they agreed at the ninth U.S.-south Korea military committee meeting on May 5 on:

1. deployment of a U.S. fleet in the Korean waters during the Olympic Games;
2. enforcement of an early-warning system against "surprise attack"; and
3. reinforcement of '88-89 Team Spirit joint military exercises.

Contrary to the U.S. president's remarks, the U.S. authorities are deliberately intensifying tensions, and these moves are quite dangerous.

The DPRK government has been continuously making every effort for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem, including a proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks and the Olympics co-hosting proposal.

Though Washington recently showed a little progress in its rigid attitude toward Pyongyang, none of these proposals have been realized.

On the contrary, the U.S. military collaboration with south Korea is being further strengthened.

If the U.S. really wants the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula, it should match words with deeds. As the U.S. is committed to the reduction of tension in Korea, as its president said, it is high time for Washington to take "practical" steps for the solution of the Korean problem. The solution depends entirely on the attitude of the United States.

Contradictions in American Policy Surface

By James M. Kim
Special to The People's Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

S. Korea's Strategic Position, America's Prime Consideration

In a speech last February, Gaston Sigur, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, voiced his support for constitutional debate in south Korea and stressed the need for a more open and legitimate political system. His statement implied that the United States was admitting that the present south Korean administration is neither democratic nor legitimate.

As an American professor pointed out recently in a paper, south Korea's strategic position is far more important than human rights and democratization.*

When Chun Doo Hwan put an end to constitutional debate on Apr. 13, the United States pretended that it was disappointed at his decision. However, the United States is so concerned with the maintenance of south Korean stability that it declines from putting pressure on the Seoul government to accelerate reform.

U.S. congressman Stephen Solarz, on May 6, called on Washington to launch a public campaign to persuade Chun Doo Hwan to restart talks with the opposition on constitutional change. He said, "We must make clear that we did not countenance Chun's decision and that we do not approve of it."

Yet despite persistent questioning from Solarz, Sigur refused to appeal to Chun to resume talks to constitutional changes, saying a free and fair election could be held if election laws, not the constitution, were changed.

An independent analyst commented: "The United States does not care about the south Korean people. They are content when their strategic interest is preserved regardless of whether the south Korean government is democratic or not. Look at the Philippines. If people power had not been strong enough to topple the dictator Marcos, the United States would have protected him. People seem to have forgotten the fact that the U.S. helped set up the dictatorial Marcos regime, encouraging the declaration of martial law, and then for 15 years gave it massive economic and military support. Only when it became obvious that the regime could no longer hold the masses in check, did the U.S. undergo a 'change of heart' and let Marcos go in order to stabilize the new Aquino government, keep intact the Philippine state apparatus which safeguards the strategic interests of the United States in the area."

"For the same reason, the United States is worried about the south Korean situation, especially the growing anti-Americanism. They have never been worried about the repression the south Korean dictators have resorted to to maintain their rule," he added.

He said western mass media disregards the long history of bloody intervention by the U.S. in Korean affairs. "The U.S. helped set up the dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime, encouraging Park Chung Hee who seized power through a coup d'etat after the strongman Rhee had been overthrown by the student-led uprising in 1960."

As Chun Doo Hwan took power by force, most Koreans question the political legitimacy of his government. Chun was the first "head of state" to visit the White House after Reagan's inauguration as president. Reagan's invitation illustrated U.S. approval of the way Chun took power. Why then have the Americans suddenly stressed the need for a more legitimate political system in south Korea? Primarily to create the impression that it is on the side of democracy and to defuse growing anti-Americanism.

"The Kwangju massacre brought home to many south Koreans the true colors of the Americans. Since then, they have begun to question the U.S. presence in south Korea," one analyst said.

Although the costs were extremely high, south Koreans came to realize that Americans are not their friends but supporters of the dictators who have been serving U.S. interests.

The analyst pointed out that in south Korea the military side is stronger than the embassy side. In other words, the Pentagon has more power than Foggy Bottom in south Korea.

"If the United States continues to support the dictator and ignore Koreans' calls for democracy, then it could lose south Korea altogether. We hope that that is what will happen. Ironically, it is the United States that is stearing events in that direction," a Korea watcher said.

(Concluded)

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* Prof. Bruce Cumings of the University of Washington cited the following four points as the mainstays of American policy in Korea:

1) South Korea's strategic position is more important than human rights or democracy, because Korea is the frontline of Japan's defense;

2) Americans in official positions have never thought Koreans capable of democracy;

3) South Korea has become an important industrial base in the American-managed global division of labor;

4) The experiences in China (1949), Vietnam (1975) and Iran (1979) have taught the lesson that no administration wins an election after the "loss" of such a country. **[From his comment in the March issue of Sekai (World), a Japanese monthly magazine]**

(Continued from page 1)

"After having blocked even the road of dialogues put on the order of the day with much efforts," the joint statement said, "the United States and the south Korean authorities openly announced this time that they would further expand the scope of the Team Spirit joint military exercises in the future and sought in an undisguised way military confrontation with us."

"This is a criminal act laying a bigger stopper on the road of north-south dialogue," the statement continued.

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